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|---|---|
| Workers of various skills | 1,788 |
| Students | 560 |
| Liberal professions (journalists, writers, merchants, artists, etc.) | 313 |
| Teachers | 252 |
| Engineers | 343 |
| Administrators | 178 |
| Jurists | 11 |

Compared to the occupational differences in nationalist activity, differences of age and sex played a minor role. There is little information on the activity of women. Evidently they carried on most of the welfare work; one German report states that a major reason for permitting the functioning of the Ukrainian Red Cross was a desire to absorb the energies of the women intellectuals, who had been highly "politicized" by the Soviet regime.[23] There are a few cases of prominent nationalist work by women, for example, by the poet Olena Teliha who headed the OUN-M literary circle in Kiev until its suppression by the Germans. In general, nationalist observers agree that the women were less active politically than the men. While there is too little evidence to warrant a firm conclusion on this score, it is just possible that the nationalist movements neglected a useful source of support, which was certainly tapped by the Communist underground.[24]

Youth, on the other hand, played a prominent part in nationalist work. While a large number of Mel'nyk supporters were drawn from the older generation, and the OUN-B made special efforts to capture the younger group, there was here no "conflict of generations" in respect to adherence to the two factions. Since only physically active persons were useful in the east, even the Mel'nyk organizers were predominantly youthful, and thus could approach their contemporaries more readily. The strength of the youth organizations dominated by the OUN-M in Kiev and Zhitomir has already been described. Other young men, of course, rejected both nationalist groups as too extreme, and formed centers of their own, while still others appear to have arisen in complete independence of outside stimulation. Thus the whole administra-

[Occupation specialization of Ukrainian émigré group in Bohemia-Moravia--Analyst]

[23] USSR Exhibit 278.
[24] PS 3876.

Everything in West Ukraine is education work.

462 The woman, too, is brought up in order to play her
512 part properly within the family: she must see
515 to it that everyone eats from his own plate, that everyone sleeps in his own bed - not eight on a wide chest -, that clothing is taken off at night and that shirts are changed; airing the rooms is not to be forgotten, and it is unhealthy for children not to get out of the house a single time the whole winter long. Fresh air does no harm. But where to get the shoes and warm clothes for the little ones?

575 A further, very important society was the
871 "Ridna /96/ Shkola" ("National School"). It closed the worst gaps which the Poles had hewn into the Ukrainian school system. There were 3662 Ukrainian public schools in Galicia when the Poles took over undivided rule. In 1937/1938 there were only 496 left. All the rest of the schools were Polonized, so that in the academic year 1937/1938 only 59,300 of over one million Ukrainian school children were able to attend purely Ukrainian schools. Among 307 state secondary schools in Poland, there were only five Ukrainian classical schools in the academic year 1936/1937. All of the 1094 state technical schools were Polish and naturally also all higher institutions of learning. The means at the disposal of the "Ridna Shkola" - needless to say - were not by any means adequate to teach all Ukrainian children their mother tongue. Nevertheless, by means of the savings of its 104,000 members, it was able to maintain 540 kindergartens, 33 public schools, 12 classical schools, 11 colleges, 16 schools for specialists and professionals and 4 boarding schools. (53) The

53. Taken from the respective annual reports of the West Ukrainian cooperatives and self-aid organizations.

tension between Poland and the Ukraine in the

594 this seed of all political life, may be surmised
161 from the census of January 1939. On the basis of the estimated increase during the period of the New Economic Policy, the Soviet Union should have had 183 million inhabitants. Instead there were 170 million all told. There are 13 million souls missing - twice the number of the Czech nation!

462 The book entitled 'Woman in Socialistic Ukraine' which appeared in Kiyev in 1937, tells of the triumphs of the Ukrainian woman, not in love and not in the family, but in the field of industry. According to this book, the Ukrainian woman has already "conquered" her position in all branches of industry, coal mines not excepted. In 1936, women comprised the following percentages of the total number of workers: in the building industry 18.3 percent, in the mining industry 26.3 percent, in the chemical industry 26.3 percent in the iron-industry 20.9 percent, and in the construction of machines 21.1 percent. There were 14,274 women engineers and technicians in 1936, and nearly half of the total number of physicians were women (9398). Moreover, the woman of Soviet Ukraine - always according to this book - takes an active part in the defense of the state as pilot, teacher, auto technician, as members of the parachute troops and so forth.

[29] On the subject ot the wardrobe of these industrious workers it is divulged that 37 percent of all Ukrainian women own two or more coats, 24.4 percent own two or more cloth or silk dresses, 40.5 percent have five changes of underwear and 38.7 percent have two or more pairs of leather shoes. It is taken for granted that all the other women have only one coat, one cloth or silk dress, one pair of shoes and no more than four changes of underwear.

And their feminine ambition? "Hanna Bondarenko, railroad engineer on the line 'Voroshilov',

462 ran her train 900 kilometers without changing engines. The train personnel consisted entirely of women." This according to Izvestiia of November 21, 1938. Pravda /182/ of May 4th, 1939 has a report of the modern types of feminine desires of the Ukrainian women in the Donets Basin: In the Voroshilovgrad region the number of housewives who express a desire to work in the mines increases every day. Recently 190 housewives were taken on in the mines of the Krasnoluky district. In Shaft Number 151 the women mine workers challenged their husbands to a competition. Comrade Khodonovich entered into competition with her husband who works as a locksmith in the same pit. Twelve of the housewives employed, systematically produced 130 to 150 percent of the norm." Under the pseudonym "sundries" behind which a Jew may be hiding, an enthusiastic admirer of this womanly existence writes: "Women, their work-blouses stretched tight over their breasts, their checked cap with a visor pulled over their short hair, with hard eyes that know no maidenly dreams, drive the motor trucks madly from one hall to another through long avenues that seem to meet in perspective. Women with hands that do not know how to hold children grasp red-hot rods with iron tongs and let them send forth sparks under pneumatic hammers. Is it a man or woman, this human form in leather here at the clattering mold, there in the hellish concert of the grindery?"(132)

132. Sundries: Russia Close Up, page 140.

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185 At the beginning of the third Five Year Plan, the Moscow Review of June 10th, 1937 wrote among other things: "The rapid development of mass well-being and culture will in general be one of the distinguishing features of the third Five Year Plan. At this point every possibility of comparison with America ceases. For that sort of thing

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433 During all this time the livestock of the Ukraine (see next
231 Section), was being slowly and laboriously built up by gifts from the
262 rest of the Union, by levies on Germany, and by natural increase.
731 Meat was very scarce, since no-one was willing to slaughter and further deplete the slender herds. Cows, used for draught purposes, gave little milk. Now added to these intense shortages of meat, fat and dairy products was another great deficiency of cereals and bread, hitherto the mainstay of the Ukrainian post-war diet.

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241 The 1946 harvest cannot, at the most optimistic estimate, be
433 reckoned at more than 40 per cent. of 1940 in cereals and vegetables
231 per hectare sown.[1] There is no fodder for the jealously guarded animals; shelter for them is also very scarce since the people themselves are only now moving out of dugouts. If the animals are slaughtered, the small supplies of dairy products and meat will soon disappear; and the problem of draught power will remain as acute as ever.

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241 There is an agricultural dilemma in the Ukraine which a good
433 harvest would have gone far to break. Although extensive and con-
464 tinued demobilisations have been taking place, there is a great shortage of labour on the farms.[2] If manpower is taken from the farms to help produce the machinery necessary to liberate further men from the land, there may not be enough farm workers left to produce sufficient food for the factory workers. The poor harvest has aggravated this vicious circle.

The Soviet Government has attempted in various ways to meet this problem not only in the Ukraine, but throughout the Union. Everyone who is able to work does so; young people, old people, women. The
U women who worked during the war have remained part of the labour force in both industry and agriculture, and an increasing number are being
● [462] recruited. In the Ukraine in 1946, women composed at least 60 - 70 per cent. of the farm working force.

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[464 At the same time as steps are being taken to concentrate more
541] workers in agriculture, the organization of the collective farms is
474 being overhauled and geared to higher efficiency. To accomplish this,
647 the Soviet Council of Ministers created on September 19, 1946, a Collective Farm Council, whose main tasks will be to elaborate measures for the improvement of collective farming. This Council which is authorized to call conferences of collective farm representatives when necessary, was set up for the purpose of "establishing strict control over the observation of collective farm statutes and for the solution
● of questions of the collective farm structure." One of their primary

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1 One must also bear in mind the reduced area under cultivation.

2 The war losses are felt very acutely.